

even though he was a Ute Chief. The audience voted, with one single exception, to forgive him.

Here is another story taken from "Forty Years Among The Indians," by Daniel W. Jones: Sometime after peace had been declared, a young Indian boy was killed by some boys near Fairview. The body was buried among the cedars and was carefully covered by the boys. When the Indians overed the body, they came to their friend, Daniel W. Jones, who felt y badly about the incident. Quote:

"I was greatly mortified and scarcely knew how to answer for I was aware it would be natural for the Indians to seek blood for blood, and it was a surprise to me that they had stopped to consider this long, but as they had come to me I took courage and commenced talking. I recited a great deal of the Indians' history from the earliest settlement of Utah, and acknowledged that the first blood shed was that of an Indian on the Provo Bottoms, and also admitted that they had often been wronged . . . Finally when I had the Indians to feel that I fully sympathized with them, I said to them, 'Someone has to be the last, or this killing will never cease. Now, as some persons without cause have killed one of your people, if you kill a Mormon to pay for it, won't some bad Mormon kill another Indian, then when am I to see good peace? If you will pass this by and let this be the last, I don't believe there will be any more killing, for when the Mormons know that an Indian was killed last they will be ashamed, and the men who killed your friend will be despised by all good people.' At last these Indians consented and agreed not to kill anyone in retaliation."

### BLACK HAWK

As Black Hawk has been mentioned above, we will consider him as the first chief. The war between the settlers, which occurred during the years 1865 and 1867, was named for this chief who led his warriors in nearly every raid or battle against the white settlers. It is said that Black Hawk was tall and stately and that he had a power over his men that few trained generals have shown. In cases where decisions had to be made, his were made quickly, and while the pioneers were planning ways and means to prevent a war, Black Hawk was attending their meetings and learning of cattle round-ups that he might be successful in his raids. All the time he maintained that the Indians were justified in stealing, for it was a case of steal or starve.

Stories have been told of Black Hawk, in his earlier days, visiting the homes of the pioneers. He would play ball and other games with the pioneer boys. Many of the earlier settlers considered him a "Good Indian." President Young had issued an edict that the Saints must feed the Indians, for he said, "It is better to feed them than to fight them." Black Hawk and his families enjoyed the hospitality of the pioneers of Sanpete, Sevier, and other counties many times, but he was a born fighter and had an impulsive and unforgiving spirit that led him on in his depredations against the settlers. He was quite successful in his first adventures of war. This fact drew other braves into his ranks, because the young braves admired success. Among the chiefs who helped him might be mentioned the

